MYTHOLOGICAL NOTES. NATHOLOGICAL NOTES.

Natcises, they say, fell in love with himself,
As he viewed his own face in the water;
If the story be true, it goes only to show
That he did what a boy had it oughter.
But if nowhe had lived and had done just the same
O'er his face in Roor's beautiful Crayon,
Not one would have deemed him a moment to blame,
Or marked him for thy most to play on.
Roor's beautiful Crayon Picture, the favorite of all
and connoisseurs, is taken only at his great Premium
, No. 363 Broadway. Perfect likenesses taken in all
weather.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND CITY RETABLERS.—AUTUMN SALES, 1852.—POPULAR GOODS,
POPULAR SYSTEM, AND POPULAR PRICES.
We are prepared to greet buyers of Dry Goods, Yankee
Notions, Carpets and Oil Cloths, with a full, new, and comnete assortment.

We are prepared to greet buyers of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Carpets and Oil Cloths, with a full, new, and complete assortment.

Domestic Goods purchased early, and Foreign Goods arriving by every steamer. Our System is giving universal settlafaction to those who have tested it.

Derss Goods Department.

Just opening a very superior display of staple Silks and English Dress Goods, comprising: Poplins, Alpacas, Merino Cloths, entirely new and choice colors. Also, "Ashes of Rosses" shades of plain Mouslin De Laines; Persian Cloths, new and beantiful designs; French Merinos and De Laines; all kinds of Woollen, Silk and Merino Shawis, English, Bootch, French and Domestic. We invite particular attention to our display of the various grades of long and square Shawis manufactured in this country.

Whitz Goods Department

The Room devoted to these Goods, and which is under the supervision of Davio P. Thomas, as purchaser and manager, is worthy of a visit offispection. The array of White Lineas, Cambrice, Jaconeta, Lawns, Laces, Linea Cambric Handkerchiefs, Edgings, Fringes, Artificial Flowers, &c., is complete and almost unrivaled. Also, Towels, Napkins, Table Gloths, &c., of all qualities—but most particularly would we, in his behalf, invite attention to the line of Embrodderies—laving head a lite's time experience solely in the goods pertaining to this department, the advantages he offers to close buyers, must be examined and tested to be appreciated.

The Purchasers and Managers of the Hostery, Carper and Oir, Caroff, Yanker, Nortons, and Woolles, Department, Domestic Goods Department

PARTMENTS, invite the closest scratiny and inspection of their goods and prices.

DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENT

Comprises every description of Domestic Cotton Goods, including all the styles of Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Shirtings.

PRINT AND GINGHAM DEPARTMENT.

One of the most extensive assortments of these Goods offered to Retailers in this country. We only ask an inspection of stylesand prices

Our prices are undeviating and uniform—NETT CASH pay-

Our prices are undeviating and unions able in ten days.

We are prepared to grant short accommodation of time, by adding interest and taking paper, payable at Bank.

We shall exhibit, by the aid of travellers, through the country, a full range of Samples of our Gooda. Orders sent to us, will be filled with promptaess and despatch, and forwarded speedily all the winter by the medium of Expresses &c. via Railroads to the extreme North, South, East or West.

Tweeny, Mout.Ton & PLIMPTON, West.

Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway.

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPA-

Wm. H. Aspinwall, James Brown, Rebert L. Taylor, Leonardo S. Saurez, Benjamin Babcock, John B. Kitching, W. A. Delano. John B. Kitching,
F. A. Delano,
Sam' I Thompson,
Mortimer Livingston,
Wm. S. Wetmore,
William P. Furniss,
N. G. Rutgers,
Joseph Sands,
J. Elnathan Smith,
William H. Macy,
B. F. Dawson,

Moses H. Grinnell, Joseph W. Alsop, Paul Spofford.
S. Saures, Babcock, Elias Hicks: Wm. Barnewall, 100, Jeremiah Wilbur, James T. Soutter, 110 divingston, Chas. H. Russell, G. H. Marshall, J. D. Hurlbat, 110 divingston, Ramsay Crooks, William B. Bolles, Smith, G. Merle, G. H. Koop, D. C. Kingsland.
ALFRED OGDEN, President. HENRY HOLDREGE, Vice-President.

A CARD .- To COUNTRY MERCHANTS. A CARD.—To COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—
W. T. JENNINGS & Co. would respectfully announce that
their entire wholesale atock of fashionable fall Clothing is
now ready, consisting of elegant dress and Frock Coata,
Sacks, business Coats, Overcoats, light or heavy, cassimere
and other Pentaleons of the newest and most fashionable
patterns, as well as plain, Vests in infinite variety, &c. The
stock comprises every fashionable woolen, silk or other fabric, for gentlemen's wear, that will be current in the European world of fashion during the counting season, and the
various articles of dress are cut out by the most experienced
and tasteful artists after the latest London and Paris styles.
Such an assertment of ready-made clothing has never before
been offered to country huyers, and they are invited to call
and inspect, with a critical eye, the material, cut and workmanship of the garments. Clothes made to measure after the
latest styles received by steamer from Europe, and at the
briefest notice. W. T. JENNINGS & Co., No. 231 Broadway,
American Hotel.

TAXES OF 1852-OFFICE OF RECEIVER Takes of 1852—Office of Receiver of Takes, No. 6 New City Hall, Park—Rate 9670-100.
Notice is hereby given that the Tax-Books of the present year will be open for payment on the 6th of August next, and that I will then be presured to receive the Taxes charged thereon. All persons paying their Taxes previous to the 1st of November next, will receive a deduction of interest at 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the time of payment to the 1st of December next. One per cent. will be added to all Taxes unpaid on the 1st of December next. Hours for receiving Taxes, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. Bankable money only received. Harvey that, Received of Taxes.

N. B.—Persons can have their bills by applying at this office, and are requested to give full descriptions of their property; and also to inquire for their Personal Tax, if any. New-York, July 20, 1852.

RICH CARPETINGS. -- PETERSON HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have ust received direct from the European manufactories, per ate arrivals from Europe. a large and elegant assortment of ich Mossic Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surcassing any-bing ever hefore in the country: patterns entirely new. thing ever before we said full 10 per cent. less than other stores selling similar goods.

Sugars suitable for preserving may be had in any quantity, and at the lowest prices, at Fowt-en's, Nos. 260 and 438 Greenwich at and 76 Vesey st.

DAGUEREOTYPES BY BRADY .- The publie are respectfully invited to examine the Prize pictures exhibited at the World's Fair, together with a large collection of the potraits of most of the distinguished men of our country, at BRADY's Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, cor. Fulton st.

SINKS EMPTIED IN THE DAY TIME .-The New-York Pneumatic Draining and Manufacturing Company are prepared to empty sinks in the daytims without causing any unpleasant effloria. Sinks and cesspools will be disinfected by a process used only by this Company. Office, No. 91 Mangin-st.

VAN DEUSEN'S IMPROVED WAH-PENE, the valuable properties of which are now so generally known, for reproducing from decayed lairs a new and beautiful covering, and converting a gray growth to its first and ustural color, is now receiving the united sufrage of the most distinguished individuals of the city and State. Testimonials unmistakable have been received. Sold as No. 123 Chambera et.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR .-To prevent its falling off and turning grev, and a most de lightful article for tollet use—is sold by all principal drug gists in the world. Price only 25 cents per hottle. The rich soft, glossy appearance given the hair is truly pleasing. E. Thomas Lyon, No. 161 Broadway.

HAIR DYING .- GRISTADORO'S EXCELSI-THAIR DYING.— ORISTADORO'S EXERGIon Liquing Hair Dyr, to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without higher to the hair or skin. It
can be washed immediately without disturbing the color,
emitting no bad door, improving the fexture and conferring
elasticity to the hair. It is applied or sold at Chistadoro's
Wig and Scalp establishment, No. 6 Astor House. Private
room for applying the dye.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupes can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, is sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wall-at Copy the address—beware of imitations.

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is. without exception or reservation, the very bast ever invented. Equally celebrated is GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap for earing pimples freeking, sait rheum, flosh worms, tatter, sallowness, tan, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile upproofs hairfrom any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White and Hair Gioss, at 67 Walker-st., pear Broadway.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Namsu-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

TRULY WONDERFUL!-So says every one of the crowds that throng the depot of the Porous Glass Filter, when they see the wonderful operations of this elective and superior Filter. Procure one for yourself—you will be astonished at the case and rapidity with which it operates. Only \$1.50. Main Depot, Gothie Hall, No. 316 Broadway.

A WORD TO THE BEDRUGS .-A WORD TO THE DEDECES.—

Plesh-poisoning demons, we dread you no more,
We can now sleep in peace, if we couldn't before:
In Lyon's famed Powder relief we have got;
For such Powder there a pleasure in paying the shot.
We sprinkle the insects and quickly they die,
Whether ant, moth, or bedbug, or cockroach or fly.
So success to E. Lyon, our thanks are his due,
Buy no Powder but his, it alone is the true;
And if rats and mice you are anxious to kill,
You can sweep the whole broad off by means of his pill.

Lyon's Depot, No. 424 Broadway.

Spiritual manifestation, Clairvoyancy, Memoriam, and every other modern disapvery, is collipsed in toto by Warro's Nervous Antidote. The application of Electro-Magnetism internally, instantly subduling pain and disapver try it, no one can believe its wonderful power else. No. 18 Ann-at. or No. 424 Greenwich-st.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTIES- (Grundsatze der Parteien) a tract of 8 pages in the German language, showing that the Whigs are the truly Democratic and progresive party, and that their policy, and not that of the Loco Focos, is in harmony with the views of European Republicans. This tract is intended to put our sdopted citizens of German birth fully in possession of the facts and principles which bear upon the present canvass. For sale at this office, at \$10 per thousand.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1852.

For President,
WINFIELD SCOTT of New-Jersey. For Vice-President, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM of North-Carelina.

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Will liamsburgh and Jersey City for 12 cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post Office or Panny Post will be promptly placed on the Carriers' books.

THE WHIG ALMANAC for 1852 contains the complete Vote for President in 1844 and 1842. For sale at this office. Price 12j cents. It can be obtained in Baltimore, at Bur-

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO MOR-ROW MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain al the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The Niagara sails from Boston on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

We ask the friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM to call at our office and examine the following Campaign publications, which were prepared under the auspices of the Central Committee of the friends of Gen. Scott at Washington, are every way authentic and efficient, and are sold at the bare cost of Paper and Printing. Friends of the Cause! call and see if you don't want to supply every house in your County. Town or Ward with

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT, with 26 illustrations of the most event-ful scenes of his illustrious career, including the Battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chapultepec, &c., with his protection of the Irish prisoners in Canada, &c. &c.—a large, handsome pamphlet of thirty-two pages, on fine paper—is ready at The Tribune office this merning. Price \$2 per hundred, 30 cents per dozen, 3

cents single.

When ordered to be sent by Mail 2 cents for When ordered to be sent by Mail 2 cents for over 500 miles under 500 miles and 4 cents for over 500 miles must be added, as the Post-Office Department re-

must be added, as the Post-Office Department refuse to send without prepayment of postage.

Also,

SCENES IN THE LIFE OF GEN.

SCOTT—a broad sheet to be hung up in dwellings and public places—with eighteen spirited
illustrations—will also be ready, and will be afforded for \$10 per thousand, \$11 per hundred, or 2
cents singly. Terms, Cash inflexibly.

If to be sent by Mail 1 cent for 500 miles and
under and 2 cents for over 500 miles must be added
to prepay postage.

to prepay postage.

EF WHY I AM A WHIG-A Letter to an Inquiring Friend—By Horacz Gree-LEY—being a calm and lucid statement of the grounds of radical difference between the two great parties which divide the American People and the author's reasons for preferring and supporting the Whig party: A large and fair pamphlet of 16 pages: Price \$10 per thousand, \$1½ per hundred, 20 cents per dozen, 2 cents

singly.

If ordered to be sent by Mail I cent cach for 500 miles and under and 2 cents for over 500 miles must be added to prepay postage.

THE TRIBUNE.

SCOTT Lends the Column!-Forward!

' Now, brothers, now is the hour!'

The publishers of The New-York Tribune proffer copies of their regular and full Weekly issue (eight large pages, each six columns, of Literature, Politics and News) for the remainder of the Presidential closing with Nov. 25, when we confidently hope to an nounce their triumph,—on the following therms:

S copies, to one address.

9 copies, do. do.

25 copies, do. do.

Payment in all cases to accompany the order. The selection of WINFIELD SCOTT for President and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM for Vice-President has gratified our ardent wishes and strengthened our earnest hepes. Our conviction has long been fixed that Gen. Scorr is the very man fitted and marked out by his heroic riods, in preserving our National tranquility and preventing the effusion of blood-by his unquestioned integrity, his self-devoting patriotism, his unsectional position and his humanity—to unite the Whig Masses in one onthusissife, invincible host and lead them on to vic-tory. So believing, we have labored and hoped for his dination, and we now confidently look to the result to justify our sanguine anticipations.

THE TRIBUNE, standing on its own Platform and knowing no other authority but truth, will do its utmost for the election of Scorr and GRAHAM; but it will not be absorbed by Political discussion. We have chosen to proffer Campain subscribers a large sheet rather than a small and chesper one, because the postage is the same, and because we wish to extend the knowledge of what THE TRIBUNE habitually is. The letters of our Associate, Bayand Taylon, who next writes us from Syria, the ruins of Nineveh, Constantinople, &c., will appear every week, with reviews of new Books, Proceedings of Congress and the general Foreign and Domestic News of the Day. If there is another journal in America more valuable or interesting than THE TRIBUNE, it is not because more money or labor is spent

-All the Editions of THE TRIBUNE are printed in large Quarto form, on a sheet 31 by 42 inches, showing night large and compact pages of reading matter. About half the Dally is devoted to Advertisements, very few of which appear in our other issues. No ten dollar daily in the world contains more reading matter than THE TRIBUNE, which is afforded at \$5 per annum, or

\$114 for three months. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE: One copy (per annum) \$3; Two do. \$5; Ten do. \$50-

WEEKLY TRIBUNE: One copy (per annum) \$2; Three do. \$5; 8 do. \$10; Twenty do. (to one address) \$20.

". Payment is in all cases required in advance.

Subscriptions for THE CAMPAIGN TAIBUNE or eliber of our regular issues, are respectfully solicited. All notes of specte paying banks taken at par and may be remitted at our risk. Please address

GREELEY & MEELRATH,
Publishers, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

To Correspondents. 'I. O.' and fifty others are informed that we cannot find time to make researches, compile information and get up articles in obedience to the requests of anony-mous correspondents. But whoever desires specific in-formation respecting the North American Phalant, should address Charles Sears, Sec'y N. A. i', Red Bank, Mormouth Co., New-Jersey.

CONGRESS .- The report of the proceed-

ings of the Senate on Saturday will be found very interesting. The principle topics under conside ration were Mr. Merriwether's resolution calling for information as to moneys'paid out of the Treasury to Generals Scott and Pierce, and the President's Message in regard to the Fisheries. In regard to the former question, an amendment proposed by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, extending the inquiry to the causes of medical attendance, and to services other than military and some other particulars was rejected by a vote of 18 to 19. The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 26 to 11. On the Fishery question Mr. Seward made an admirable speech, of which a sketch is given.

In the House the principal topics were the Wheeling Bridge question, and the Army Appropriation bill. The amendment appropriating \$20,000 for the employment of camels on the deserts was nonconcurred in by a vote of 38 against 106. The bill then passed, and the House went into Committee on the private calendar.

By TELEGRAPH .- We have some interesting political items; Gen. Pierce on his New-Boston speech; President Fillmore on the Union movement at the South, &c.; from Boston, an

account of the supposed loss of the ship Staffordshire, translated from a Peruvian paper; from Baltimore, an account of a firemen's riot; from Charleston, a Florida item relating to the Indians; and something farther relating to the North Carolina Election, and sundry other items.

The CALIFORNIA News this morning, being thirteen days later than our previous advices, will be found to possess considerable interest. During the last fortnight business has been unusually quiet. The emigration, especially from China, continues to be active. The difficulties between our countrymen and the foreign miners at Mariposa, of which we were advised by a previous arrival, we are happy to learn are completely settled, chiefly through the intervention of Mr. Dillon, the French Consul at San Francisco. Our accounts from the mines are encouraging and are confirmed by the receipt of over \$2,000,000 in Gold Dust by the arrivals yesterday and on Saturday. Great mortality, we regret to state, has been experienced on board several vessels on their passage to San Francisco.

THE TARIFF AND WAGES.

· You don't really mean that we Demo crats, a majority of whom receive wages. are not as favorable to High Wages as you Whigs, who include a majority of those

who pay wages? - No. Sir. nothing of the sort. We understand, quite as well as you can, that Necessity and Self-Interest now govern the Labor-Market-that every man who sells his labor gets the most he can for it, while he who buys it aims to satisfy his need at the lowest market price. To this rule there are exceptions and modifications, but, as a general rule. Supply and Demand regulate the price of Labor as every thing

. Then what do you mean by calling ou Democracy the party of Low Wages ?'

Simply this, Sir, that the Policy advoated and upheld by that party tends strongly to reduce and keep down the Recompense of Labor throughout our Country. Individually, we find most Employers eager to buy Labor as cheaply and the Employed anxious to sell it as dearly a possible; and we don't perceive that the politics of either make a straw's difference. Look out for No. 1.' is a maxim which few are likely to forget.

-But the laborer must sell his only commodity; the employer will buy it if he can make a profit out of it. The price will be a compromise between the lowest pittance on which the laborer can exist and the highest sum which the employer could pay and have any profit at all. If there be many buyers and comparatively few sellers of labor, its price rises; if there be many seeking work and few who think they can make profit out of hired labor, its price falls. We need not stop to prove a proposition so self-evident.

Well: In our country, Land being abundant and cheap, and Population relatively scanty, while taxation, whether in money or military services, is comparatively light. there is a natural tendency to High Wages in Agriculture. Our well-fed, educated Laborers are more efficient than the ignorant and badly nourished peasantries of Europe, but, after making allowance for that, Labor is still better paid-in Agricultural products-than in Europe. A fair farm hand (boarding himself) will average : bushel of wheat for a summer day's work broughout this country; while in Europe a fair hand will do about half as much work and average a peck of wheat as his reward. Thus Labor receives a larger share of its products, because Land. Taxation. &c.

take less. But . Man shall not live by bread alone. He needs Shelter. Clothing and many other products of Mechanical or Artisan Labor as well. If the farmer has to pay for transporting his grain, &c., a long distance to buy all these, the net price of his products will be seriously diminished. Thus harvest-hand might receive, and often has received, the price of two or more bushels of Wheat for a day's work, and yet the low price of Grain and the high price of Goods in his section cut down his actual recompense to a low figure. Before the Eric Canal was made, Wheat in Western New-York was often down to twenty-five cents per bushel, and sometimes would not bring that, while almost everything but food and fuel was quite high; so that the man whose day's wages would buy two bushels of Wheat (and even more) could not supply all his wants with as little labor as will answer now. To render his labor most productive and enlarge the circle of comforts accessible to him, he needs that the products of his section be so diversified that there should be employment for Labor even at seasons when farm-work is slack and that the surplus products of its Agriculture may be cheaply and readily ex-

changed for Manufactures. So far, we believe there is no serious lisagreement among us. It is no longer necessary to argue, as it was in the days of Hamilton, that Home Manufactures are desirable. Only in the darkest recesses of the Slave region is it deemed politic for a community to cultivate one or two great staples exclusively, and sell them to pay for supplies from a distance of almost everything else. The great majority of our Free Traders now say, . Yes, Manufactures are desirable-we are as friendly to them as you are, only we don't believe in taxing Agriculture to nourish them-let them grow up more slowly, under the natural operation of the laws of trade.'

And now we find ourselves confronted with the fact that the average Wages of Labor are twice as high in this country as in Europe, even after making allowance for the superior efficiency of ours. We

must consider it. The capitalist, when tempted to embark his means in manufacturing, says, . In order to make Broadcloth [for example] or Silk Vestings, at a profit, I must be able to make as cheap as any of my competitors. I can't afford to put \$100,000 into a factory in the U. States. and payout that amount per annum for labor, if I (or anybody else) can hire just as much labor in Europe for \$50,000. I must either prosecute this business where it can be done cheapest, or keep out of it altogether.' Hence, in the absence of impediment, there is a perpetual, irresistible tendency toward the production of whatever articles require much Labor to little Land in the Old World exclusively. or else the reduction of the wages of their producers in this country to a close approximation to the standards of European

Now suppose we say, . Let the fabrication of Silks, Cloths, Jewelry, and whatever else involves much work to little bulk, go to Europe, and we will confine our Industry to the coarse, bulky staples wherein Europe cannot undersell us, even though our Wages be far higher than hers.'-we do not escape the practical reduction of our Wages. By this policy, we condemn ourselves to sell in distant markets a larger and larger amount annually of those rude staples whereof the home value rapidly diminishes as the road to market lengthens. If we had to pay for our Fabrics by selling Hay abroad, they would inevitably cost us a least twice as much as now, though their nominal price were not enhanced a fraction. If we had to pay for the Fabrics we can make at home by selling more Wheat Pork, Wool and Cotton in Europe, the pri ces realized for those staples by our farm ers would not be half so much as they now are. Grant that there would be a considerable increase of the European demand for our Agricultural staples in consequence of our increased consumption of European fabries, and still the imperative necessity for quadrupling our exports of Grain, Meat and Cotton, would glut their every market and rejuffict on our Industry in all its branches the calamities of 1819-20, or the still greater commercial and monetary convalsions and disasters which drove our States in 1789 to adopt the Federal Constitution. They voted to surrender so large a share of their sovereignty 'to form a more perfect Union,' because without this there could be no Tariff, and without that no security for Industry, Commerce or Thrift. In its absence, every dollar of coin or other exportable commodity was drained off to pay for European fabrics, leaving our Artisans without employment and our country without coin, until stop-laws, baseless paper issues and Shays' Rebellions were the inevitable results.

But give us a Tariff which will protect all existing branches of Manufacture from destruction by European rivalry, and foster the growth of such branches as have not vet been fairly naturalized among us-the culture and manufacture of Silk, Watchmaking, the production of Linens, Stee Cutlery, &c .- and the general recompense of Labor will be enhanced by a law irresistible as gravitation. Employers will still hire as cheap as they can, as laborers will ask all they can get; but Labor will command more than now (no matter whether its money price be higher or not.) because the general aggregate of Production will be largely increased, and the wasteful distance between producer and consumer beneficently diminished. The furmer who grows Grain to exchange for Cloth will receive eighty to ninety-five per cent, in Cloth of the entire cost of his Grain to the cloth-maker, whereas he now pays from forty to seventy per cent. of i for no cloth at all, in the cost of sending it to his cloth-maker in England. A far wider range of pursuits will afford to each Ameri can youth a freer choice of vocation, and to each American laborer a better chance for employment, in case his own calling should fail at any time to afford it. The farmer who grows many crops has steadier work and trains his sons to a better knowledge of their vocation than one who grows only Wheat, or Corn, or Cotton. Why should we not shield American Industry entirely from the depressing influence of the low wages of Europe ! It can be done without isolating ourselves, by simply resolving to produce at home whatever Na ture allows to be produced here as advantageously as elsewhere, while freely buying from other lands whatever they can produce with less labor than would be reonired to produce it here. Under this policy no willing and capable laborer need walk our streets in fruitless quest of employment, and no American need submit to scanty wages because such wages prevail in his business in Europe. How long shall party names deprive our people of the good which lies directly within their reach?

We learn from The Milwaukee Scatinel that Mr. A. Roesler has issued the first number of the Stimme der Wahrheit, a German campaign paper devoted to the election of Scott

Illinois .- Hon. Willis Allen is an nounced as an Opposition candidate for re-nomination for Congress in the IXth district. Col. John Dougherty is also announced as a candidate.

Delegate to Opposition State Convention. Washington Co -2. James H. Sherrel

for Congress in the Hd District.

VERMONT .- Hon. David Kellogg, of Sex-

ton's River, has received the Pierce nomination

THE IOWA VICTORY.

The Whigs of Iowa elected one Member of Congress in 1848, but their adversaries stole and secreted the poll-books of one County which had given a large Whig majority, and returned their own defeated candidate, who held the seat through a good part of the term, and then was sent back to the People, and defeated, the Whig who was elected at first being returned again by a handsome majority. In 1850, we were beaten 2,091 on Governor, and lost both Members of Congress-Bernhard Henn being elected in the Ist District by 452 majority, and Lincoln Clark in the Hd by 1,020. The Whigs have never yet had a State Officer in Iowa, nor a U.S. Senator from that State.

Now it is no longer doubted that Joan P. Cook (Whig) is chosen to Congress over and instead of Lincoln Clark by about 1.000 majority, and all the reports say that PHILIP VIELE (Whig) has likewise beaten Henn in the Ist District. Of this we do not feel absolutely certain; but the following dispatch from a central point in Iowa. on the Mississippi River, bears date ten days after the Election took place, when the result ought to have been known there. It claims one certain, and probably both Members, a Whig Legislature, and consequently a Whig U. S. Senator-all gain. Iowa is the first and only Free State which has voted since the Baltimore nomina-

Disnatch to the Whig Central Committee at Washington

Drugque, lowa, Friday, Aug 13, 1852.

"The returns from this Congressional district, the second, are nearly all in, and show that John P. Cook, Whig, has been elected to Congress by upwards of 1,000 majority. This is a Whig gain.
"The returns from the 1st District, as far as received, indicate the election of Pailip Viele, Whig, to Congress; another gain.

to Congress; another gain.

"The Whigs have also carried the Legislature, which will enable them to elect a 1 nited States Senator to supply the place of the Hen. George W. Jones, whose term expires next March."

—We do n't hear that the other side get

-The following are our reports by Mail from the portions of the 1st District, which we glean from various Iowa papers:

any dispatches from Iowa.

Counties. Viete, Whiz. Henn, Opp. Henderson. Henn 40 maj. ... Total, so far. .215 317 273 Henn shead....112. Do. in 1850249.

GEN. SCOTT AND SECRETARY MARCY. The Evening Post, in despair for any solid means of damaging Gen. Scott's election, has seen fit to revive the correspondence which took place between him and Secretary Marcy at the close of the Mexican War, when Mr. Polk's Administration had repaid the victories of the Old Hero, by depriving him of his command and subjecting him to a Court Martial. The Post would seem to suppose that the charges which Mr. Marcy makes in his own self-defense, will be taken by the public, not as the partisan argument of an advocate, but as the testimony of an impartial witness, and will be believed accordingly. But such was not the case at the time, and will not be now; but in order to show how flimsy are the charges of the Secretary, we copy below an examination of his letter, which was published in one of the journals of this City sometime previous to the return of Gen. Scott from

"The public attention has been lately attracted to the conduct of the Mexican war by a letter of General Scott to the Secretary of War upon the laving down his command of the army. In this letter he recapitulates the treatment he has received from the Government at Washington, commencing with the attempt to supplant him in the chief command by a party maneuver in Congress, and concluding by arraigning him as a criminal before a Court of Inquiry directly after receiving an account of the successful conclusion of the campaign and the capture of the enemy's capital The American people, unaccustomed hastily to The American people, unaccustomed hastily to withdraw their confidence from the Government of their choice, although much astonished at so unexpected a reward of most distinguished militars services, hesitated to express their condemnation of the Administration. They suspected there was something behind the curtain to justify so strong a step as that of depriving a victorious General of hi command and subjecting him to a manuary crosses of War, obviously written with care, and as the Mantfesto of the Administrati n against the Commander in Chief of the Army, has relieved them from all such apprehensions. In this letter there are no charges of misconduct—none nd and subjecting him to a military tribunal in an

of oppression or injustice.

Much is it sinuated as to what would have happened to Gen. Taylor's army at Buena Vista, had a court martial been called for the trial of Gen. Marshall and Capt. Montgomery; and Gen Scott is arraigned by impifea-tion for the delay in his forward movements, because on the 4th of May he discharged the volunteers whose term of service had nearly expired, so as to allow them to reach Vers Cruz and return before the vomito som-

merced its ravages.

Whether the American people will regard it as a crime in Gen. Seets, that he took the responsibility of allowing the gallant volunteers the few weeks considered. ing of their year (varying, as the Secretary asserts, from thirty to forty five days) to except the positionee of the coast, rather than to bring them within its deadly grasp by insisting on a literal compliance with the terms of their voluntary enlistment, is a question that may be safely entrusted to the country; but it requires no sa-gacity to selection the real strength of the cause of the Administration when its official defender makes this one Administration when its official defender makes this one of the chief grounds of complaint against Gen Scott, and reles upon it as a conclusive defense of the dapartment for not supplying him with adequate reinforcements in Mexico. The grave statements by Gen. Scott all tend to prove an unfriendly feeling toward him on the part of the Administration. The most important facts proving the existence of this feeling, see, first, the

at empt to deprit e him of the command when in the face of the nemy, by placing a civilian at the head of the army, and of depriving him of the command at the cless of the compaign, on the complaint of a junior officer against whom charges had been preferred, while the complaining officer was released from the arrest to which he was of course subjected when charges were made against blo "To these charges the Secretary of War makes no defense nor justification. In his long manifests of second seconds, he notices and attempts to relate or exthe other statements of Gen. Scott, proving the exist

"chimerical imagination." because he deems that som of the secondary evidence is refuted. How far eve this refutation of the collateral evidence is successful may be hereafter inquired into. The American people, however, will not be satisfied with such a refutation, even if true. They are not so ostrichlike as to overlock the main body of the charge because one of its

even if true. They are not so estrict is a sto overiock the main body of the crarge because one of its
members is covered with sand.

"The great question is—has the administration been
influenced by any unfriendry feeling toward our great
Captain, and has ittreated him with intentional injusticer
is this a chimera of the imagination? Stand forth thou
master of the pen, who, from the tranqual extreat of the
War Department prepares so skillful an attack upon the
reputation of an absent General, writing his dispatches
upon a drum-head in the face of an enemy, and snawer
these questions. This is what the people wish to know?

"Did not the Administration, when it found itself at a
loss,apply to Gen. Scott, (after avowing its movellingness
to do so,) to conduct the War in Maxico? Did not the

President, before he left Washington, promise him the most cordial cooperation and support? Was not the secret design then entertained of supplanting him in the chief command by the appointment of Mr. Beston, theo Senator from Missouri, and wholly undistinguished as a soldier, as I.deut. General, as soon as Gen. Scott should be in such position that he could not withdraw from the field without an imputation on his character, and natriotism?

and patriotism?

"Did not the Administration urgs that appointment. "Did not the Administration urgs that appointment until Congress, alarmed by the indications of a popular feeling evinced its unwillingness to perpetrate so flagrant an injustice? Are these chimeras of a discased imagination? On the contrary, are they not all facts, so no brious that the Secretary has found it safest, in his defense of the Administration, to avoid all notice of them and to make the issue upon other and less important when the safest and less important the safest and less imp

and to make the issue upon other and less important points. Whatever advantage Gen. Scott may have given him by alluding to these as additional proofs of the hostility of the Administration toward himshe country will not deem his charges to be refuted while these facts remain unanswered.

With these things staring him in the face, it required no small confidence in the controversial powers of Gov. Marcy to attempt to prove a cordial feeling of confidence and cooperation on the part of the Administration toward the Commander in Chief of the Administration manificats its confidence and friendship, it would be more safe to be on terms of hostility with it. Gen. Scott and his army might then, at least, run the hazard of having placed over them a commander, who, like Santa Anna, had given some proof of his ability to command.

mand.

"It might gain from its capacity to blunder, more than it could hope from its judgment and segmenty.

"But no such excuse can be allowed. The 4dministration, in the pairry chicanery of political management, is at home, and evinces in the choice of soils a power of discrimination that would be commendable were it applied to better ends.

"After it had been deteated in its attempt to degrade Gen. Scott, by putting him under the command of Mr. Benton, it gave another manifestation of its feelings by the appointment of Mr. Trist to negotiate the terms of peace.

the appointment of Mr. Trist to negotiate the terms of peace.

"I do not mean to make any comment upon the conduct of Mr. Trist. This exposure of the contemptible plot of President Polk, and his law partner, Gen. Pillow, is a public service of no small merit, and should protect him from any animadversions on account of hostility manifested against Gen. Scott, on his first arrival in Mexico. This spirit, however, affords striking proof of the motive to his appointment; and indeed the withholding of these powers from the commander of the army, was in itself a sufficient indication of the feelings prevailing at Washington; and how well Gen. Scott divined those feelings when he predicted, that he was to more danger from the fire in the rear than from the enemy he was sent to encounter!

"Other Administrations had intristed to him more delicate and important functions than those in question.

cate and important functions than those in question.

"By Gen Jackson be was sent to maintain and enforce "By Gen Jackson be was sent to maintain and enforce the authority of the Government against the Government of South Carolina. After succeeding in that difficult and delicate mission, without resort to force, the removal of the Cherokees was committed to his charge. All this was skillfully performed. Under Mr. Vas Buren's Administration he was comployed to pacify, and at the same time to protect the frontier, when the border population were in arms and eager for collision, not only on account of the patriot movements, but on account of the dispute as to the north-eastern boundary.

"In all these difficulties Gen Scott evinced great tact and ability, and won from the late John Quincy Adams the marked compliment, that he had gained more glory from these diplomatic achievements than from his military triumphs.

"How fit and proper was it, then, te confids to east thus qualified, when called to lead its arms, the power to negotiate the treaty that was desired by the Government. Nothing but the unworthy feeling of political hostility could have diotated the appointment of any other person.

other person.

"So too, the refusal to appoint an assistant adjutant general of his own nomination to act as chief of his staff, is another evidence of the inimical feeling at

Washington.

"Notwithstanding the positive averments of the Sec.

"Notwithstanding the positive averments would have "Notwithstanding the positive averments of the Secretary of War, that such an appointment would have been contrary to the rules of the service, an infringement of the President's power of appointment, and indignity to all who hold the same post with the rank of captsin. I venture to appeal to all conversant with military history for a confirmation of the fact that this is the first instance where a commander in chief in the field has been denied a head of the staff of his own selection. So much depends upon the cordial cooperation and confidence subsisting between the general and his chief staff officer, that not even Gov. Marcy's appeal to the democracy, by his allusion to the President's regard for the rights of officers of inferior rank, can prevent general astonishment that the request was not complied with.

"But is true that it was the President's scrupulous regard for the rights of military rank that prevented his compliance with that request?

compliance with that request?

"Where was that regard when the veteran and accomplished officers of the army were passed by and the political partisons and favorites of the President were taken from private life and placed over them is com-

mand?

"Were there no whispers of that conscientions teeling to stay his hand when it took Gideon J. Pillow from the peaceful drawing of pleas and denurrors, and was him to Mexico to automish the universe with his dipatches, where the writer was cut down four times is one battle, and then "while lying on his back from an agonizing wound was employed in writing his discrete."

"Such doughty valor has not been witnessed since the days of Withrington at Chevy Chase,

"Who when his legs were smitten of,
Still fought upon his stomps."

"After such exhibitions of the President's views as to
the power of appointment, it will be difficult to make the
army or navy believe that the refusa to comply with

Scott's request proceeded from his regard to the rights of rank.
"Such stories must be classed among Punch's "Tales

for the Marines."
"Great stress has been laid by the Secretary of War, "Great stress has been laid by the Secretary of War, upon the fact that then Scott complains of the rebuts of the President, because he had taken Major Summer with him as commander of the Cavairy, and directed Col. Harney to take command of the Cavairy in Gen. Taylor's army; and the rebuts is deemed to have been well-founded, because Gen. Scott, before he received it had determined to take Col. Harney with him in his movements upon Mexico.

movements upon Mexico.
"There would be some pisusibility in this, if the selequestion was whether it were proper to take Col. Har

question was whether it were proper to take Col. Have you that expedition or not.

"The question, however, is whether the General commanding all the operations in an enemy's country is to be entrusted with the choice of the officers detailed for subordinate commands, and whether a captions interference with that power, by the President 2,000 miles distant from the scene of action, is evidence of that cordial cooperation of which the Secretary so much boasts.

much boasts.
"Gen, Scott might have had good reasons for leaving "Gee, Scott might have had good reasons for leaving Col. Harney with Gen. Taylor.

"Gen. Taylor was already sufficiently weakened by the withdrawal of the could body of the regularizops. His field operations were better suited for the display of Col. Harney's qualities of a carsiry officer that the decent upon Vera Cruz; and the glorious vistory at Boena Vista shortly after proved that there was as much seed of Col. Harney's services at that point as with the Communder, in chief.

Commender in the f.

"The censure of Gen. Scott for making this disposit in of his subordinates, is sufficiently indicative of the unfidently feeling at Washington. Standing slone, it would only show that the President, like all men botto commend, deemed himself best qualified to judged and to superlate of all the details of the public service and the superlate of the public service. in all parts of his wast dominions; but connected with the studied movements to annoy and degrads first Scott, from the attempt to supplant him in the conmand down to his late arraignment before the Cost of Incurry, it becomes a proof of an infinited feeling of the part of the administration, to which it was not pro-der; in the Secretary to allocate

the part of the saming training to all de.

"So too his argument to show Gen. Scotts wasted securacy in bit sellmate of the ungenie of surboasses \$5.00, when the Secretary asserts that the actual on was \$500. Grant then to be so, does that prove Gen.

Scott's estimate to be insecurate?

During the late Florida war firewood was book! at New Orleans and transported to the Camp at a cas of \$40 per cord, and it is stated that during this we makes have been bought in Ohlo at \$70 a had, six transported to Mexico, where they may be had for set third the cost.

Do these abuses in the disbursement of the Palic Revenue prove that estimates of the fair cost were as properly made? Gen Scott in his estimate makes allowance for the extra expense of providing soot. Democratic contractor, he did not calculate the first cast of the adent particular that hangs round the War Department, and enriches itself by formathing at his the Government confines at a great learning. He meet Department, and enriches itself by formshing a tarthe flowernment requires at a great bargain. He men
y excertained what a good surf boat could be outlife,
and made his estimate accordingly. That he was setly right I have no doubt, from the cost of the surface
at Long Branch, equipped as a life boat, to take of the
crews of wrethed vessels, which was built without it
good to expense, and cost only \$450.

"Nearly one-ball of the Secretary's manifesto is it
voied to an examination of the complaints in reladed
the deficiency of transports and ordinance. Gen set
alleges that his expection was delayed for want of the
thereasery things. Does Mr. Marcy dany this is

"He socks to show that it was not bis fault, and it he asserts that Gen. Scott required too much, and to he asserts that Gen. Scott righted this he aculared an our phonds proves it by abowing that he aculared an ourself the second of the Army the Department may be second from any charge of neglect or deficiency of relative

"Gen. Scott alleges delay for want of surfaces